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adopt such a courageous policy, and consequently, as the best alternative, he would advise the establishment of a strong international force.

In the second part of the book Mr. Russell, as the representative of the "intellectuals," the "we clever ones" (so called by Bernard Shaw), undertakes to point out the sins of England. From an analysis of the Morocco policy of Britain, her treatment of Persia, and the antidemocratic "entente" with Russia, we are to conclude that British ambitions "were of the same kind as those of Germany," and only the method was different; for while England's aggressions demanded comparatively trivial wars in little-known, outlying parts of the earth, Germany's advance necessitated a European war. Thus "this war is trivial, for all its vastness. No great principle is at stake, no great human purpose is involved on either side." And yet he says: "I consider that either a serious weakening of England, France, and Italy, or a serious strengthening of Germany, would be a serious misfortune for the civilization of the world." One would not have suspected Mr. Russell of holding the civilization of the world to be a trivial matter.

Early Economic Conditions and the Development of Agriculture in Minnesota. By EDWARD VAN DYKE ROBINSON. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1915. 4to, pp. v+306. \$1.50.

This study is a statistical atlas of the development of agriculture in Minnesota, with the additional feature of an exhaustive interpretation. It includes a survey of topography, soil, and climate, showing the important parts these have played in determining the industry of the state. Professor Robinson has traced the history of the state from the time when it was first occupied by the fur traders down to the present, showing how the lumber industry was started, and how the early growing of wheat, which came in with increased transportation facilities, gradually gave way to the more diversified farming of the present.

Minnesota began the publication of state statistics as soon as it became a state, and continued this practice, except for an interruption during the Civil War period and a single year when no appropriation was made, down to 1898. Then, owing to legislative opposition, the practice was stopped. Professor Robinson's study demonstrates the importance of properly kept statistical information, and it is to be hoped that the publication of this book will convince legislators, not only of Minnesota but of other states as well, that such statistical information is of great practical utility and ought to be provided.

Socialism in America. By JOHN MACY. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1916. 12mo, pp. x+238. \$1.00.

Mr. Macy announces that socialism is not an "afternoon-tea ideal of society," that it is not against war. He says that the socialist movement is opposed to fighting the nationalist battles of the capitalist classes, but that it

is in favor of fighting the battles of the workers against the capitalist. It is the war of the laborers of all nations against those who withhold from them the full product of their labor, namely, the owners of land and capital. The distinguishing feature of the book is an insistent emphasis upon the essentially international character of socialism. Anything that is national, that identifies itself with the political parties of existing states, is, in so far as it has these elements, contrary to the true ideal of socialism.

Apart from this note, which arises out of the war, and which, according to Mr. Macy, puts before us socialism stripped of non-essentials, the book is a good summary of American socialism. It is written in a terse and vigorous style. It points out the differences between the various socialistic parties in America, and touches somewhat upon the aims and methods of the labor organizations.

Swamp Land Drainage with Special Reference to Minnesota. By BEN PALMER. (Studies in the Social Sciences, No. 5.) Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1915. 8vo, Pp. iv+138. \$0.50.

One can not read this study by Mr. Palmer without being struck by the tremendous possibilities of adding millions of acres of rich productive land to the resources of the country. This can be accomplished, at small expense in comparison to the advantages to be gained, if the public undertakes the drainage of the swamps and wet lands. Mr. Palmer finds, however, that to attempt to solve the problem of wet-land reclamation by agencies strictly confined to artificial territorial divisions, such as the county, or in larger problems the state, is not only illogical but economically foolish.

A very interesting account of drainage work in other countries is given, as well as the history of swamp-land reclamation and drainage legislation in the United States. As the title indicates, special attention is given to the problem in Minnesota.

Essays and Speeches. By CHARLES G. DAWES. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. vii+427. \$3.00.

This is, for the most part, a collection of Mr. Dawes's essays and speeches written or delivered at various times from 1891 to 1915. It puts together twenty-seven distinct units in their original form, with no pretense at correlation or at editing to bring them down to date. The two subjects dealt with most often in the collection are the Sherman Antitrust law, in relation to the trust problem and to legitimate trade combinations, and the question of banks and banking legislation, including an "Address Before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives at a Hearing of the Aldrich Bill" and a criticism of the Federal Reserve law. There are also two speeches of 1891 on railway-rate legislation in Nebraska, a reprint from the *Saturday Evening Post* containing advice to the small investor, and an address on the initiative and the referendum.